

BOGUS RUMORS FROM BOULOGNE.

Mr. O'Brien, Having Nothing
to Tell, Tells It.

A DETERMINED PRIESTHOOD

Cork Excited Over the Anti-Parnellite At-
titude of the Clergy.

DR. KOCH HURRIED TO BERLIN.

A Patient Overdosed Is in Dan-
ger of Dying.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

PARIS, Jan. 1, 1891.—Mr. William O'Brien is so annoyed by the false statements made by a news agency as to what did not take place at the conference between the Irish leaders recently held at the Hotel du Louvre at Boulogne-sur-Mer, that he has issued the following statement on his own signature:—

"In consequence of rumors concerning my alleged views and impressions apropos of the conversation held with Mr. Parnell at Boulogne, I am obliged to again warn the public against crediting such statements, as they are either pure conjectures or fabrications."

DEMYING BOGUS DESPATCHES.

LONDON, Jan. 1, 1891.—The Pull Mail Gazette to-day classes as a rumor the alleged report furnished by a cable despatcher as to the Boulogne conference. The Gazette adds that the matter was probably given to a fraudulent reporter by Mr. Parnell's "skeleton," and warns its readers that previous statements which have issued from similar sources throughout the crisis have been proved to be absolutely false.

THE LATEST FROM DUBLIN.

DUBLIN, Jan. 1, 1891.—Lord Mayor Meade was installed here to-day amid a scene of considerable excitement. Messrs. Sexton and Healy were loudly abused by the crowds present, and the mention of Mr. Parnell's name was cheered to the echo.

It is understood here that Mr. William O'Brien, M. P., has been asked to retire if Mr. O'Brien's name is made leader of the Irish party. It is further understood that the Boulogne conference adjourned in order to await Mr. O'Brien's reply to this cable message. It is also reported that Mr. Dillon is consulting with several prominent friends of Ireland who reside in the United States previous to answering the important question put to him after the close of the conference.

United Ireland, in its issue of to-day, says that whether the conference will result in an honorable peace or leave the sections still warring, it is gratifying to true men on both sides to find that it is still possible for Mr. Parnell and Mr. O'Brien to meet cordially when the feelings of their supporters run so high. The adjournment of the conference encourages the hope that there will be a satisfactory solution of the difficulties existing.

The impossible, the organ of the McCarthyite faction of the Irish party, says:—"Mr. Parnell waits no vindication resulting in the annulment of the O'Sheas divorce. He intends to marry Mrs. O'Shea when the divorce is made absolute."

ANTI-PARNELL ACTION IN CORK.

CORK, Jan. 1, 1891.—The feud existing between the Irish bishops and the Parnellites, which has been smoldering since the election in North Kilkenny, again burst forth fiercely to-day, and the hot bitter feeling prevails on both sides.

Mayor Horgan, an earnest supporter of Mr. Parnell, and one of the gentlemen who is said to have been prominent in getting up the recent letter to Mr. O'Brien, signed by the Mayor and five ex-Mayors, was installed at the Town Hall as Mayor of Cork to-day amid a scene of intense enthusiasm on the part of the Parnellites. On the other hand, the anti-Parnellites were "conspicuous by their absence." This absence of Mr. Parnell's opponents from the installation ceremonies did not in any way tend to dampen the enthusiasm of the Parnellites, who were out in strong force, owing, in addition to the fact that they designed to honor Mr. Horgan, to a rumor that was circulated early in the day that there was trouble brewing for the Parnellite Mayor.

This trouble manifested itself when the arrangements were being made during the morning for the customary installation ceremonies at the Catholic Cathedral, which has always formed part of the day's proceedings. The Parnellites were then informed, first by rumor and afterward as a positive fact, that the installation ceremonies at the Cathedral must be abandoned, as the Bishop, on the Right Rev. T. A. O'Connell, D. D., refused to receive Mr. Parnellite Mayor. This information was greeted with many signs of extreme indignation by the Parnellites, who are now convinced that the battle with the priesthood is only in its early stages, and that a long and desperate struggle for supremacy between themselves and the priests may be looked forward to throughout Ireland if Mr. Parnell remains at the head of his faction of the Irish party.

MR. JOHN DILLON HAS NOTHING TO SAY.

Mr. John Dillon, M. P., was seen at the Hoffman House late to-night. He was asked concerning a telegram from Dublin, dated to-day, to the effect that William O'Brien, M. P., had called on Mr. Dillon, that Parnell had consented to retire if Mr. O'Brien was made leader of the Irish party, and further that the Boulogne Conference had adjourned in order to await Mr. Dillon's reply to the message.

Mr. Dillon said:—"In my opinion definite news has not been published on the other side. Negotiations are pending, but as far as I know nothing definite has been accomplished. My own desire is strictly confidential, and I must refuse to divulge their contents."

Mr. Dillon would say nothing further.

DR. KOCH'S LYMPH.

CONFLICTING STATEMENTS REGARDING THE
HEALTH OF AN AMERICAN PATIENT IN BERLIN.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

BERLIN, Jan. 1, 1891.—William Degan, the American consumptive patient who came to this city in charge of Dr. William A. Tait, of New York, in order to be treated by the Koch system of inoculation, has unexpectedly begun to show signs of improvement. Dr. Ewald reports that the inflammation has abated and that the breathing sounds are much clearer and nearly normal. The bronchial troubles and inflammation of the vocal cords and of the larynx have subsided. On Tuesday last Degan was given an injection of three milligrams of the lymph. The reaction he experienced was of the slightest description. Degan, however, in spite of his improved condition, says that he does not feel better. He started for Antwerp to-day, and will sail for New York on the steamer Rhynland on Saturday next.

Dr. Koch, who had left Berlin for a short vacation, suddenly returned to the city to-day. He was summoned back to attend a patient to whom he had administered the lymph had been administered. Dr. Koch administered to the patient strong anti-lymph, which exhibited his alarming symptoms and now there are evidences of marked improvement in the patient's condition. This incident raises the question whether strong injections of the lymph may not sometimes prove advantageous.

The quantity of lymph injected was forty milli-

grammes. During the interval of fever which followed the injection the sufferer's temperature reached 102 degrees Fahrenheit.

TRYING THE LYMPH IN BOSTON.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 1, 1891.—Boston surgeons have been very conservative in their attitude toward Professor Koch's lymph and extraordinarily deliberate in their preparations for experimenting with it. The results of the first trial, which took place at the Massachusetts General Hospital to-day, will therefore be watched with peculiar interest.

The patients were all carefully selected—indeed, they had to pass a physical examination before being accepted as eligible. They number nine—four victims of phthisis, two of lupus, one of tuberculosis of the tongue and two of tuberculosis of the elbow joint. Six of the nine are under thirty years of age, and all but eleven of them are males. The inoculations were made at eleven o'clock by Drs. H. A. Beach and Harold Ernst, the representatives of the hospital who went to Berlin to study the use of the new remedy, and the point selected in each case was between the shoulder blades. One milligramme was the largest dose administered.

The lymph had been diluted and a one per cent solution made. Portions of this had been hermetically sealed in glass capsules, and at the bedside one of these was broken and the hypodermic syringe filled from it.

The capsule used was the invention of Mr. William C. Durkee, a local druggist, and he has also devised a form of hypodermic syringe for the occasion. The capsule is made of glass, and is so designed to be an improvement on those heretofore employed. Altogether much greater care has been taken here than in Germany, and the appliances and methods used are in advance of those employed in Berlin.

The operations were performed in the presence of Drs. A. B. Stone, J. W. Pratt, Tarbell, Shattuck, Warren and Porter. Mr. Durkee was also present. Everything worked with entire smoothness, and at nine o'clock to-night Dr. Pratt, the superintendent of the hospital, reported that in every case the expected reaction had taken place, and all the patients were immensely pleased with their day's work.

SCHOOL PANIC IN ENGLAND.

FIFTEEN GIRLS BADLY BURNED, SOME OF WHOM
MAY DIE.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Jan. 1, 1891.—While a school fête was in progress at Wootley, near Leeds, to-day a string of Chinese lanterns with which the grounds were illuminated became detached from their fastenings and fell upon the heads of a body of young girls. In a moment the dresses of several of the girls were ignited and a scene of wild excitement ensued. Other pupils rushed to the rescue of their comrades and beat out the flames with their hands, but in doing this they suffered severely themselves, a number being badly burned on their hands and arms. Fifteen girls in all were more or less burned, and it is feared that some of them will not survive their injuries.

DEATH OF PRINCE CH'UN.

SON OF AN EMPEROR, BROTHER OF AN EMPEROR
AND FATHER OF AN EMPEROR.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Jan. 1, 1891.—A despatch from Shanghai announces the death of Prince Ch'ün, the father of the Emperor of China.

SKETCH OF THE PRINCE.

Prince Ch'ün, though the son, brother and father of emperors of China, was never an emperor himself. Chinese law requiring that the incoming sovereign shall be younger than the deceased one, a fact which gave the present Emperor the succession when he was three years old. Prince Ch'ün was the brother of Hsien-Fung, both being sons of Two-Kwang. Up to the time of the French invasion of Tongkin the Prince was noted for his antagonism to Europeans. The incapacity of his rival, Prince Kung, who was at the head of the Secretariat of State and President of the Imperial Ministry, and the success of the French, enabled Prince Ch'ün to precipitate a coup d'état, and Prince Kung retired into private life. Since the termination of the war Prince Ch'ün had shown a disposition to throw open the country to strangers. Prince Ch'ün's official position had been a peculiar one, since as an extra member of the Secretariat of State he was only called into consultation on affairs of the deepest moment.

LI HUNG CHANG'S PROMOTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 1, 1891.—Go to Teleno, the newly appointed Minister from Japan, arrived with his family on the steamship City of Peking last night and will at once proceed to Washington. Chinese advisers state that Viceroy Li Hung Chang has been called to Peking and has been made a member of the Council of State, and that his appointment as the Minister of Military Affairs is probable.

LEONARD JEROME DYING.

THE DENIAL OF LADY RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S
ILLNESS CONFIRMED.

[BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

The Herald's European edition publishes to-day the following, dated:

LONDON, Jan. 1, 1891.—In spite of the reports to the contrary, Lady Randolph Churchill is not ill, but in good health. Mr. Leonard Jerome, however, is in a bad way. The report given to me to-night was:—"Mr. Jerome is gradually sinking."

IN MEMORY OF STRASBURG.

FRENCHMEN DECORATE THE MONUMENT IN
THE PLACE DE LA CONCORDE.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

PARIS, Jan. 1, 1891.—At midnight last night M. Deroulle, at the head of a number of enthusiastic members of the late Patriotic League, bedecked with flags the monument in the Place de la Concorde erected in memory of the French soldiers slain in the defense of Strasburg. That city will be remembered as the former capital of the French Republic, and the site of the battle of the Marston, which was the capital of the German province of Alsace-Lorraine, which was surrendered to the Germans in 1871 after a month's severe bombardment.

While the monument was being decorated several patriotic orators, recalling the past glories of France, were made by M. Deroulle and his friends. The gathering of patriots was a most orderly one.

"IN DARKEST ENGLAND."

FRESH LIGHT ON THE DIFFERENCES WITHIN
THE SALVATION ARMY.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Jan. 1, 1891.—Commissioner Smith has published a reply to General Booth, in which he asserts that he undertook the work as set forth in the book, "In Darkest England," with the understanding that the scheme was to be directed by a separate department. He resigned his position, he says, because he found that the Salvation Army officials had declared that the financial and property business of the army should be transacted by other departments, which he believed were already fully occupied.

Clifford Booth, a son of General Booth, has written a letter to the *Journal des Debats*, Paris, in which he denies that there are dissensions in the Salvation Army. He also says that the "Darkest England" funds are not placed to the account of the general budget of the army, and asserts that General Booth is the sole author of "In Darkest England and the Way Out."

CONVICTS UNDERGO AN ORDEAL OF FIRE.

Danmore Prison Partially Burned and
Three Hundred and Seventy Prisoners
in Peril of Their Lives.

SECRETARY BLAINE'S HOUSE IN FLAMES.

It Was Not Occupied by the Man from
Maine, However, and Water Did
the Most Damage.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

DANMORA, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1891.—Danmore was visited by a disastrous fire this morning. A little after midnight an alarm of fire was sounded from the prison and an appeal was immediately telephoned to Plattsburg. When the fire was first discovered the flames were spreading rapidly from the kitchen, which is located near the new portion of the prison, and every possible effort was made by the prison officials to extinguish the fire, but it made such rapid progress that it was impossible to confine it to the portion where it began, and the front portion of the new prison, which contained 370 prisoners, was soon in flames.

IN A TIGHT PLACE.

The confined men yelled and screamed to be released, and all hands connected with the prison were set at work to rescue and take care of the prisoners. The iron bars that protected the windows had to be broken, and prisoners hauled through windows and conveyed to other parts of

the old prison. Badly scared and panic stricken, they were rescued.

As the fire increased the prisoners were called in to help extinguish it, and with guards over them they worked like beavers, and by three o'clock this morning the fire was considered under control. About \$200,000 worth of State property was destroyed and the new portion of the prison laid in ashes. The parts destroyed are the new portion of the prison, the kitchen, the hospital, the storerooms, the State shop and the machine shop, with all the electrical apparatus used in executions.

When quiet was restored the prisoners all marched to the old prison and were locked up. The officials, finding that all provisions had been destroyed, sent word to Plattsburg, where a special train was sent out loaded with provisions to feed the hungry men.

PRISONERS WORKED WELL.

The prisoners behaved surprisingly well under the circumstances. Some of them fought the fire under guard until they dropped from sheer exhaustion. Only three of the 370 confined men made any effort to escape after being released, and these were quickly brought to bay.

The weather was clear but very cold, the ther-

mo-meter being below zero, and it was a difficult matter to get the fire under control. I saw several residents who were at the fire and all speak highly of the conduct of Warden Fuller and his management during the excitement. Many of them believe that but for his judgment and coolness in directing his men many of the prisoners would have been burned to death and none of the building saved.

RICH GOWNS FED THE FLAMES.

SECRETARY BLAINE'S OLD HOME, OCCUPIED BY
L. Z. LEITER, PARTIALLY BURNED.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

HERALD BUREAU.

CORNER FIFTEENTH AND O STREETS, N. Y.,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 1, 1891.

The new year opened for Secretary Blaine with the partial burning of his \$100,000 mansion on Dupont Circle, in the fashionable part of the city, this morning. The house is leased and occupied by Mr. L. Z. Leiter, the retired dry goods merchant, formerly of Chicago. The damage to house and furniture will reach \$15,000.

An elevator shaft occupies the centre of the stairway, and it is thought the fire started on one of the lower floors, ascended the shaft, and only broke out at the third or top floor.

In the house at the time, besides the servants, were Mr. and Mrs. Leiter, Mr. Joseph Leiter and Mrs. F. Remington and Mrs. Prestimann, who were visiting the house. The servant on discovering the flames rushed down stairs and informed the family. Immediately all was confusion and excitement. An alarm was turned in and the department responded promptly, and a "general alarm," calling all the engines in the city from Georgetown to the Navy Yard to the scene, was sent out.

The entire attention of the Fire Department was given to the upper floors, where the fire was raging with considerable violence. The fire was practically under control fifteen minutes after the arrival of the first engine, as the trunk themselves were closed and waterproof.

The result, however, was deplorable for the handsome mansion. The rear staircase was a mass of charred timbers, while the cupola on top seemed about to fall. The entire upper floor except the front room was burned, while everything in the house was more or less damaged by flames. Miss Nellie Leiter, the youngest daughter of the family, was at a dance until a late hour this morning, and she had not made her appearance for the day when the fire broke out. She was undressed at home at the time. She will not find as many handsome gowns in her outfit when she gets back as she left when she went away.

As soon as the fire was well over and everything had been done that could be done Mr. Leiter and the other members of the family went to the Arlington, where they will probably remain until the house has been put in order again. The work of repair will be begun without delay.

In the garage were stored seven expensive trunks packed with gowns just from Paris. Although they were in the room just in front of the back building, where the fire raged furthest, they were unharmed apparently, as the trunk themselves were closed and waterproof.

It is quite a coincidence that Secretary Blaine attended the funeral of the late Senator Stewart at the house he erected by Mr. Blaine about ten years ago and was the first residence of any consequence since Senator Stewart built Castle Stewart, which also fronts Dupont Circle. After the election of

General Garfield as President Mr. Blaine was made Secretary of State, and during his brief term this house was his residence. It was finely furnished. The furniture, draperies, paintings, &c., were estimated to have cost more than the house itself. The house and furniture together cost probably more than \$100,000. After Mr. Blaine left the State Department the house was closed. It was then leased to Mr. L. Z. Leiter, of Chicago, who has occupied it continually ever since. He pays an annual rental of \$11,000, which is the highest rent paid for a private residence in this city.

RIOTOUS HUNGARIAN STRIKERS.

THEY ATTACK ANDREW CARNEGIE'S BIG MILL,
BUT ARE REPELLED AFTER A HARD FIGHT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 1, 1891.—The strike of the Hungarian blast furnace employees of Andrew Carnegie's Edgar Thomson Steel Works has already led to two serious disturbances, and more trouble is expected. As soon as the Hungarians took last night they began drinking, and at midnight a large party attempted to enter the mill yards. They were driven off with broken heads.

Mr. Schwab, the general manager of the plant, was seriously injured by falling over a switch in the yard while he was directing the operations of the defenders of the company's property.

At noon to-day the Hungarians made another attack on the mill. They imagined an attempt was to be made to resume operations and were determined to prevent that. A pitched battle, in which many shots were fired, followed. The Hungarians gained possession of the mill yard, but were subsequently driven back.

William Riggs, one of the workmen who has refused to aid the strike, was badly hurt and twenty Hungarians were injured, some of them seriously. To-night three hundred special officers are guarding the yards.

In addition to Riggs the following employees who were guarding the works, were badly hurt: BRUMACH, MICHAEL, Hungarian; thrown into river, shot and under arrest.

CRAMER, ANDREW, foreman of laborers; shoulder blade broken and serious internal injuries. DAVIS, ANTHONY, laborer; hand cut off by shovel.

THE BUILDING THAT WAS BURNED.

DOLAN, PATRICK, stock yard boss; badly hurt about the head.

GORRETT, JOHN, laborer; dangerous scalp wound.

GOULD, JOHN, laborer; arm twice broken.

HUGHES, PATRICK, keeper of furnaces; collar bone broken.

MC CAULEY, PATRICK, laborer; head badly cut.

MACDONALD, THOMAS, machinist; head cut and leg broken.

QUINN, MICHAEL, furnaceman; three ribs broken and skull probably fractured.

SHERIDAN, THOMAS, clerk; clubbed and left for dead. His injuries are dangerous.

TASSIM, MICHAEL, bricklayer; arm smashed.

Another attack of the Hungarians is expected at any moment. The 3,000 other Braddock employees of Carnegie Brothers & Co. are not in sympathy with the strike, and work will be resumed as soon as new men can be employed to take the places of the Hungarians.

Sheriff McChesness is now in charge. Five of the ringleaders of the strike have been arrested and should be arrested as fast as possible.

ENGLISH DOCK STRIKERS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Jan. 1, 1891.—The men employed on the Victoria dock have gone out on a strike. Hitherto the dock men have not been paid for the dinner hour, and the present movement is made for the purpose of compelling the employers to pay the men for the time they are absent at dinner.

Two thousand colliers employed in the mines in the vicinity of Merthyr-Tydfil, Wales, have quit work on account of alleged grievances.

The strike of the dock laborers at Hull has entirely collapsed, and the Shipping Federation is victorious at every point.

CABLE NOTES.

The Governor of Adowa yesterday sent a telegraphic message to King Humbert, in which he said it was the earnest desire of King Menelik of Abyssinia to increase and maintain the friendship existing between Ethiopia and Italy for the general advantage of both countries.

It is announced that the French government has recalled the Abbé Pujol, Superior of the Church of Saint-Louis-François at Rome. The Pope recently charged the Abbé Pujol with mission to the Bishop of Bayona in connection with the pension of the stipends of four priests of the diocese of Bayona. Though nothing definite is actually known in regard to the cause of the action of the French government, it is supposed that protests have been made in high quarters in France as to the mission undertaken by the Abbé, who, it is alleged, is considered to have overstepped his limits in calling upon the Bishop on the subject referred to.

THEIR VESSEL BROKE IN TWO.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 1, 1891.—Captain Perry and the crew of the wrecked three-masted American schooner Dare have reached this city. They were brought from near Cape Beale, on the west coast of Vancouver Island, by Indians in their canoes. The Dare left San Francisco December 8 bound for Tacoma for a cargo of lumber. She encountered a fierce southeasterly gale on December 20, which drove her into the Indian village, Yocum, where she struck three terrific blows and then hung on an immense rock which had plunged through her bottom amidships. The seas swept her deck continually and in a very short time she broke in two.

The captain and crew lashed themselves to the case of the centboard and drifted ashore. They met some Indians, who gave them what food and shelter they could. Afterward the Indians looted the wreck, which lay high and dry at low tide. The outcasts remained there for ten days, when they induced the Indians to risk the voyage to Victoria.

CHINESE PIRATES ROB AMERICANS.

TWO LADIES OVERHAULED WHILE BOAT SAILING
AND STRIPPED OF ALL THEIR CLOTHING.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 1, 1891.—Chinese papers which arrived by steamer last night give details of the robbery by pirates of Mrs. Dr. M. M. Phillips, of the American Methodist Mission at Soc-Chow-Foo, and her assistant, Miss Smith, near Querson. The ladies were in a boat going from Shanghai to Soc-Chow-Foo, when the pirates overhauled them and robbed them of all their valuables and clothing. The pirates treated the ladies with great rudeness.

The United States steamer Alliance, an exclusively reported by cable to the Herald, has returned to Nagasaki from the Caroline Islands, where American missionaries were reported to be. The reports were found to be true, as the natives at Ponape were greatly incensed against foreigners and the missionaries were removed to Strong Island or Uai, where they are safe.

Japanese hoodlums in Tokio selected the day of the opening of the Diet to throw stones at the foremen of the Russian Embassy. The Russian Minister's wife was badly hurt.

In a great fire at Yokosuka, Japan, November 30, Three persons were burned to death.

DEAD SOLDIERS FROM WOUNDED KNEE.

How the Troops Collected the Bodies of
the Slain Whites and of the
Killed Indians on the Field.

FRIENDLY REDSKINS FRIGHTENED.

General Brooke Makes Overtures
to the Hostiles for a Parley to
End the War.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. D., Jan. 1, 1891.—After the battle of Wounded Knee, on December 29, the troops began to gather up the dead and such of the wounded as had not already been picked up.

The dead are laid out in one long row at the rear of the hospital tent, presenting a sad sight, although they were not mutilated beyond the spots that caused their death. There was but one commissioned officer killed—Captain Wallace—and two lieutenants, Hawthorne and Garlington, wounded. Twenty-four privates were killed on the field and thirty-five wounded, several of whom have since died.

The fight was finally closed shortly after one o'clock by Captain Jackson, charging a detail of twenty men from the Ninth cavalry to the top of a hill near the head of the ravine where the main battle had taken place, for the purpose of capturing or subduing about twenty Indians, mostly women and children, who had succeeded in reaching that point and were occasionally firing at the troops.

Captain Jackson had scarcely attained his position when a party of about fifty Indians from near the agency came up, preceded by a squaw, dressed in blue overalls, whom the Captain mistook for a scout. While the latter was shaking hands with the troops the fifty others cut in between them and the troopers and rescued them from the soldiers and brought them to their camp north of the agency on White Clay Creek. As this move was being made Troop B and the remainder of Troop C was sent to the rescue and brought the twenty troopers back to camp. Orders were then given to pack up and break camp.

BRINGING HOME THE DEAD.

The dead soldiers were placed in three wagons and the wounded in ambulances. Government mules were hitched to Indian wagons, and wounded Indians, for the most part women and children, were placed in them and brought to the agency, where they are being cared for. The final count gives the number of Indians killed at about one hundred and thirty, ninety-two of whom were men and the balance women and children. The wounded Indians now here number about forty, and the Indians claim that twenty made their escape.

Battle ground was vacated by the troops at four o'clock. The eight battalions of cavalry, pack mules, wagon train and Lieutenant Taylor's Indian scouts formed a column at least two and a half miles long and made an imposing picture as it wound itself over the hills toward the agency, where it arrived at ten o'clock that night and went into camp, only to break it again at daylight on Tuesday morning.

They then marched to the field, about six miles north of the agency, on White Clay Creek, where they put in the day skirmishing, the result being six wounded troopers and probably as many wounded Indians. Certainly no Indians are known to have been killed since Tuesday, though the troops think they killed several. The only soldier killed was the colored trooper of the Ninth cavalry who was shot while dismounting one of the teams in the wagon train.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST ATTACK.

Tuesday night was a night of uneasiness to the residents of this agency. About sundown an Indian scout who had communicated with one of the hostiles brought information that they contemplated attacking and raiding the agency during the evening, before the moon came up. Lieutenant Benham, in command of the Indian scouts, informed the residents that the only way to save the agency was to have the troops on hand and the hostiles brought information that they contemplated attacking and raiding the agency during the evening, before the moon came up.

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